

On October 17, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 392 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1932, by William Kroemer, from Calverton, N.Y., to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 18, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20519. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 305 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29636. Sample no. 18033-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples that bore arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On or about November 16, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 305 boxes of apples at Lewistown, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1932, by Stratford Orchards Co., from Stratford, Wash., to Lewistown, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Delicious * * * Wash. No. 3—Grown by Stratford Orchards Co., Stratford, Wash."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On December 20, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20520. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 8½ Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29638. Sample no. 18582-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of cauliflower that bore arsenic in an amount which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 26, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight and one half crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Waco, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1932, by the Burton Produce Co., from Denver, Colo. to Waco, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered the product injurious to health.

On November 22, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20521. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 400 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29124. Sample no. 26376-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On October 26, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 cases of canned salmon at Ashland, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Seattle, Wash., to Ashland, Ky., consigned on or about September 9, 1932, by C. F. Buelow Co. Inc., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Spot Lite Brand Pink Salmon * * * C. F. Buelow Company, Incorporated, Seattle, U.S.A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 8, 1932, Duling Bros., Ashland, Ky., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws, and that it be brought into conformity with the law under the supervision of this Department.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20522. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 20 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28875. Sample no. 22314-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of crab meat that was found to contain filth.

On September 7, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 1, 1932, by McMenamin & Co., Inc., Hampton, Va., and had been transported from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On December 9, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20523. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. Ray-Brown Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 28193. I. S. no. 20880.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned prunes, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On December 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Ray-Brown Co. Inc., a corporation, Woodburn, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 15, 1930, from the State of Oregon into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of canned prunes that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Fresh Prunes * * * Packed by Ray-Brown Company, Inc. Kitchens Woodburn, Oregon."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 1, 1932, H. W. Ray entered a plea of guilty for the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20524. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Hans P. Mossing (H. P. Mossing). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 27511. I. S. no. 35654.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress.

On March 5, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Hans P. Mossing, trading as H. P. Mossing, Dodge, Wis., alleging ship-